MTELLIGENCE PROM EUROPE.

ot of the German Question

From the Journal des Debais (semi-official) March 18.]
From complications have arisen in Germany; Austria and Prussia no lenger proceed in concert; the secondary states are neither agreed with one not the other, and the petty states have suddenly raised pretensions which Prussia supports, and Austria agreed. The conferences of Drosden have not been resumed, although the day appointed is past; all selutions are adjourned, and apparently compremised. The details of the sitting held at Drosden by the united assembly of pleuipoteutiaries are known: the two ministers of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia have not coased to understand each other on the two important points—the necessity of the prompt constitution of a new central executive government and the immediate installation of that government and the immediate installation of that government. The declarations of M. de Manteuffel have not been less formal on this subject than those of Prince de Schwarzenberg. If the former requested a fortnight's delay, which was readily granted by the inter, this was doubtless in order to have time to act on the sovereigns of the smaller states, to remove their accupies, and vauguish their resistance. After the sitting of February 23, the two ministers quitted Dresden to return to their sovereigns.

Before separating, M. de Manteuffel, and de Schwarzenberg, had a long conforence at Dresden, in which a plan of arrange ment for regulating the formation of the central government, and the difficulties relative to the exercise of the presidency of that government was agreed upon. The only thing remaining was to obtain the ratification of their mental states of his country and of his king at Dresden, his adversaries were not inactive at Berlin. On his return to that capital he found things very much changed, and the feelings of the king very different from what they were when he left him. During the absence of M. de Manteuffel every circumstance had been land held of adoubted to alarm the susceptionity of Frederick Willi

Manteufiel seconded this intrigue, but unconsciously. It may be said that he had been deceived by his loyalty and sincerity.

The last propositions of Austria have reached Berlin, in which Prince de Schwarzenberg consents to allow to the new central power two votes in addition, which were to be divided collectively between the petty states. These propositions have not been accepted by Prussia, the concession made by Austria not being deemed sufficient. Prussia has replied, and although she acts with great mystery, it is known at Dresden that her conclusions are of a twofold nature; they refer, at the same time, to the constitution of the central power, and to the division of that power. On the first point, Prussia demands that the number of curial votes, which Austria offers to raise from eleven to thirteen, shall be carried up to seventeen; this would be an increase of six votes, which would all be divided among the petty states. The two powers are agreed as to giving a greater power to the petty states; but they differ as to the extent of that increased power, which Austria confines within a limit that Prussia exceeds, and perhaps with exaggeration. On the second point, Prussia demands that Austria should grant her the right of treating conjointly with her, whenever the international rights of the confederation are in question; of taking part with her and like her in the discussion of all questions while and like her in the discussion of all questions with ser, all conventions and all documents relative thereto. In other words, Prussia demands a real parity in the exercise of the presidency, and it is in this point that all the difficulty documents relative thereto. In other words, Prassi, demntds a real parity in the exercise of the presidency, and it is in this point that all the difficulty consists. The struggle between the two power has never had but one and the same cause; each wishes to take from its rival the supremacy, and appropriate it to itself. In presence of these reciprocal pactersions, the conference of the plenipotentiaries will not yet be exercised. psetensions, the conference of the press. It has been will not yet be resumed at Irresden. It has been adjourned to the 10th of March, to decide on the organization of the central power, and yet the number of votes of which that power shall consist, and the manner in which they shall be distributed, re-

the manner in which they shall be distributed, remain up to this moment unsettled. No one can predict the date at which it will be possible to recommence the sittings of this Assembly.

In the meastime, the second committee has made a movement which we were far from expecting. This committee had been charged to examine the question raised by the King of Wurtemberg, who proposes that a chamber of representatives of all the German people should be established by the side of the supreme federal government. The report of the committee is in favor of the adoption of the propertion, and it has also submitted the project of residents. roeition; and it has also submitted the project of its resolution to the conference. This report is the work of M. de Benst, the Enxouminister of Foreig Affairs. This result is doubtless due the personantifluence of the King of Wurtemberg, whose letter has produced a profound and general sensation the political circles of Berlin and Dresden. It even said that the King of Prussia has been the political circles of Berlin and Presslen. It is even said that the King of Prissia has been so struck with the reasonings, that it is not impossible that he may separate from Austria on this question, and pronounce infavor of the already known opinion of the kings of Bavaria. Has over, and Sacoty, who make common cause with the king of Wurtemberg. It is well understood that in any case Austria will reject the propositions of the committee. It has already the constitution of March it in the portfolio of its minister—that is quite enough for the present. At Berliu a certain party wermly adopts the idea of a German national parliament, and this party is not without weight. The king is told that he may gain immensely in moral influence on the fatheriand by supporting such a proposition, that the meeting of a national parliament will excite all the sympathies of the nation, and that on such a question Prussia symmet allow herself to be outdone by the second rate powers.

the meeting of a national parliament will excite all the sympathies of the nation, and that on such a queetion Prussia cannot allow herself to be outdone by the second rate powers.

The court of Vienna has recently communicated to certain courts of Germany, and that of Presden among the number, a second note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, against the introduction of the Austrian possessions into the Germanic confederation. Those persons who have seen this document, which is dated the 25d February, agree in praising the simple, firm, and decided language of M. Brenier. It is said that it concludes with a clear, precase, and energetic protest. We congratulate the minister on it.

[From the London Globe (government organ.) March 19.]

The generally accurate correspondence of the Journal des Debats, informs us that Euron Manteuffel's career as Frime Minister of Prussia is drawing to its close, and that his fall will probably be followed by a fresh rupture between Austria and Prussia. Our Orleanist cotemporary accompanies his statement with expressions of natural regret at the tellipse of his favorite statesman, and insunates charges of personal intrigue against equally distinguished names, which, we believe, will turn out to be perfectly unfounded. But it is clear that a great rent has somehow taken place in the fabric that was put together with so much haste at Olmut; and we cannot doubt that it has originated in the arrogant and uniform exaggeration by which Priace Schwarzenberg has allenned the many allies

mut; and we cannot doubt that it has originated in the strongant and uniform exaggeration by which Prince Schwarzenberg has allemated the many allies who, a few months ago, were ready to look favorably on the fair pretensions of Apartin.

There never was a diplomatic congress of the importance of the conference of Presden that has excited so little attention, and provoked so small a measure even of howility. Both conservatives and liberals were the theropeles incremed with the measure even of hostility. Both conservatives and liberals were too thoroughly impressed with the manifestly provisional character of any bargains that might have been concluded there, to trouble themselves with following the mean and trivial debates that the German plenipotentaries conducted with burlesque decorum. The silence of the thfully reflected the indifference of the e question if a dezen politicians in al gland can give even a tolerably ex the discussions on the eight rotes and the like, which filled the tim v devoted to reconstructing and eral constitution of Germany, bubble has burst, even sooner

than could have been anticipated. It is pretty clear that the final issue has been taken on the question, whether Austria was to have the sole control of the re-organized Diet, or whether Prussia should retain any share in the working administration of Germany. This point, at all events, is weighty enough to justify the breach that is said to have taken place, and to revive the general interest in the proximate fortune of the confederation. The traditional claims and inherited primacy of Austria, have already retained for the house of Hapsburg a place in Germany neither due to the civilization, the social advancement, or even the military strength of her dominions. We can find plenty of faults in the recent history of Prussia, nor have the last three years increased the common opinion of the practical talent and legislative capacity to be found among her ideologues. But it would be impossible more thoroughly to cripple and paralyse whatever there is hopeful and promising in Germany, than by agreeing to terms which would have prostrated the philosophy, the education, the protestantism, and the industry of the Northern States before the barbarous feudalism, the rough soldiery, the corrupt diplomacy, and the slavish catholicism of Austria.

It was Baron Manteuffel's fortune to step into office at the time when Europe would have welcomed almost any Avatar, no matter how worthless and unattractive, which, by averting a continental war, could have saved the funds from falling, and postponed the actual appearance of Russian armies on German soil. This cardinal service procured him a toleration that he would otherwise never have received; but in proportion as the imminence of a crisis diminished, his unfitness for a position at the head of a parliamentary government has become increasingly apparent. The child of the old bureaucracy, whose high mechanical perfection became an actual bane to Prussia by enfeebling and emasculating the ability of her statesmen for independent netion—he detested the whole parliamentary syst Turin, they were sure to have some discontened faction of the royal family at their head, to propagate back stairs conspiracy, and stand between the throne and its responsible advisers. Every friend of open and constitutional government must rejoice at a blow inflicted on the champion and favorites of

throne and its responsible advisers. Every friend of open and constitutional government must rejoice at a blow inflicted on the champion and lavorites of such an edicons clique.

We take thus much notice of Baron Manteuffel's fall, far more from our conviction of the class-resistance that must have been surmounted to effect it, than from any immediate prospects of a manifer and more honorable system in the loreign policy of Prassia. No national politician can attach more value to the sudden changes in King Frederic William's temper than to the whims which led Madame de Pompadour to turn over her favor to a Machault or a Maurepas. The king who, in March, 1815, bid his troeps retire before a vanquished insurrection, who proclaimed "that Prussia had merged into Germany," who pledged his royal word for the moment of its formal remneration to vapor in sentimental toasts to the past and present of Prussia—such a prince has ceased to form any serious element in the calculations of statesmen. The most that can be hoped is that henceforth he should give over governing, and be content to reign by grace of some arm stronger, and some head steadier, than his own. In this case, with all our respect for General Radowitz's character, we are not sorry to hear that his direct restoration to office is not considered probable. What the King of Prussia needs is not a minister who will coax him into dignity, nor even one who will sympathize with the undoubtedly amiable features of his character—but one who will restrain and master him, as, in short, the Duke of Wellington mastered George IV. M. Bodelschwingh's return to office is the most probable, and will be the most fortunate, result of Baron Manteuffel's resignation. M. Bodelschwingh enjoys the qualification of being personally estecated by the whole constitutional party, while his pre-revolutionary experience of office invests him with a governmental authority which we could not claim even for General Radowitz or Faron Vincke. witz or Paron Vincke.

The Great Exhibition
[From the London Chronicle, March 17.]
The following is an abstract of goods, British napufactures, &c., received to the 15th March up,

Class.	No. of	Phys.	Class.	No. of P	kg8
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7		144			21
		120	23		3
9		61	24		3
12		104	25		1
11		9	26		9
12		34	27		16
12		10	25		4
11		35	29		11
15		9	30		15

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goods received up to			
Popular seconder of re		CHON.	
Belgium	589	Grece	
China	234	Holland	
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France	487	Lounbardy	
Germony		Rome	
Austria	21	Sardinia	
Hanever	. 0	Tuscany	
Lubeck	1	Mexico	
Zollverein :-		Sweden	
Playarin	57	Peru	
Baden	1	Russia	
Grand Ducky of		Spain and possessions.	
Hesse	-85	Tunis	
Nassau	14	Turkey	
Prussia	940	Switzerland	
Faxony	135	United States	
Wurts mlerg	197		
Frankfort	21		
		RACT.	ł
Foreign			į
Culentini,			

Anniversary of the German Revolution.

The large room in the Freemanne's Hall was yesterday fitted up for a great gathering of the term man political refugees, who sat down to dinner to the number of some five hundred. The chief decoration was a large black cloth, hung at the extreme ration was a large black cloth, hung at the extreme erst, on which was inscribed, in gigantic red letters, the rame of "Robert Islum," as the chief martyr to the revolutionary cause. During the period while the plain boiled and roast which the moderately priced fickets commanded, were eaten by the patriots, a very excellent band, perched in the high gallery, played exhibitating tunes. The Maracibers was received with loud scelamations, and even encored, and, indeed, every one present seemed determined to be as enthusiastic as possible, attaining a degree of fervor winch the colder nature of our behand soldom reaches. and soldon reaches.
The appearance of the meeting was respectable.

The appearance of the meeting was respected in and, as no especial political creed was expressed in the ausouncement, it might have been supposed that the parties composing the assembly were not essentially republican, but comprised all the shades of opinion that belong to the large category of anti-despetion. But the list of resolutions soon set at rest all doubts that might have existed as to the large category of activations and the direct. These

of opinion that belong to the large entegory of antidespotism. But the list of resolutions soon set at
rest all doubts that might have existed as to the
thorough-going propensities of the diners. These
resolutions not only expressed sympathy with the
German revolutions in the years 1848-8, but especially designated the house of Hapeburg as a something incompatible with the fiberty of all mations
connected with it, adding an execution to other
German princes by way of supplement 1 and winding
up with the broad statement that only on the republican principle of self-reliance could the happy
goal be attained. And, lest even this should prove
too vague, the speeches of some of the orators, and
the appliance that followed certain words, showed
that the "Democratic and Socialistic Republic"
was the grand object of desire.

The German speakers comprised among others
Geteral Hang, the president; Arnold lings, Struce,
and an Hungarian gentleman, who enlightened an
ardent but limited personn of his hearest by speakling a portion of his speech in the pure Magyar.
All of them were remarkably similar in their manner of delivery, and in the leading idea which
prompted them, speaking with a constant emphasis,
which produced a singular union of monotony, and
the appearance of ferver. Their general tendency was to set forth the peculiarly German
view that their cause was not so much that
of their own particular nation as of humanity
in general. Positive religious and national distinctions were evidently regarded as inconvenient
obstacles to the great work of frateristy, which was
to be carried out to its fullest extent. Now, the
German princes were upbraided with their doubledesling—now it was stated that German republicanism was no new thing, but was inherent in the
German nation—now exultation was expressed that
German philosophy had broken the traumcles of an
ancient superstition; but the theory was constantly
kept in view that the unity of the German nation,
prevented by the existence of the small States

llowover, the "lion" of the evening was not any

one of the German orators, but the Italian, Mazzini, at whose entrance the whole assembly rose
with acclamations. His thin figure, long pointed
beard, and shortly oropped hair, presented a striking
contrast to the more portly forms and somewhat
pedagogic aspect of his Tuetonic associates. He
spoke in French, and his almost suppressed voice
sounded singularly enough after the sonorous efforts
of his predecessors. Denterously entering lato the
original idea of the universal brotherhood of all
nations, he reduced his whole theory of temporal
and spiritual government into one neat formula,
that for an emperor he would substitute the people,
and that for the Pope he would substitute nature.
Although the meeting lasted long after Mazzini
had delivered his speech, the audience began gradually to thin as soon as it was terminated. An oration by a French gentleman, who came forward as
a substitute for the absent Ledru Rollin, and remarkable for the plainness with which it laid down
the socialistic principle, and a short speech in which
the sympathies of the English nation for the German revolutionary movements were set forth by Mr.
Lewes, belonged to the post-Mazzini part of the
entertainment.

An agreeable diversity to the evening was given

An agreeable diversity to the evening was given by the vocal music which was occasionally executed. The Germans notoriously excel in part singag, and the precision of the singers gained an additional charm from the enthusiasm with which they seemed animated.

Deaths in Europe.

The Earl of Albemarle expired on Saturday morning, March 15. His lordship was the fifth Earl of Albemarle, and was the ron of the fourth peer by his first wife, the daughter of Lord de Clifford. His lordship was born in 1794, and married in 1816 the daughter of Mr. Steer. The earl is succeeded in his title by his brother, the Hon. Col. George Thomas Keppel.

The venerable Earl of Meath expired on Saturday, the 15th March, at Great Malvern, England. His lordship was in his eightieth year. The noble earl is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Lord Brabazon, now Earl of Meath.

Sir Stafford Henry Northeote died on Sunday, March 16, at the family seat in the county of Devon, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. The deceased gentleman was son of the sixth baronet, and married, in 1791, the daughter of Charles Barring, Esq., which lady died in 18th. The deceased, who succeeded his father in 1771, was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Devon, of which the first baronet filled the office of sheriff in the second year of the reign of Charles I, and represented the county during the reign of Charles II. It is succeeded by his grandson, Stafford Henry Northcote, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for conducting the exhibition of is.1.

March 10, at Montrose, very suddenly, aged 104, Mrs. Symon. This remarkable woman was born in

Narch 10, at Montrose, very suddenly, aged 104, Mrs Symon. This remarkable woman was born in 1747, the year after the battle of Culloden, and was, therefore, forty-two years of age at the breaking out of the first French revolution, in 1789. Though George 111, reigned about sixty years, she had lived under no fewer than five sovereigns—three Georges, King William, and Queen Victoria. She was in her ordinary health up to a few minutes before she expired.

expired. Mr. Linton, who has joined many a loving couple

Mr. Linton, who has joined many a loving couple at Gretra, died on Wednesday, March 12th, at his residence, Gretna Hall.

The well-known Danish natural philosopher Cersted, died at Copenhagen on the 9th ult., at his 74th year. He was the author of numerous works on physics, most of them in the Latin lang lage. His hist, which is in Panish, and entitled "A auden a Naturen" (Spirit in Nature), caused a great sensetien when it was published, particularly in Germany.

sation when it was published, particularly in Germany.

Major General Mahon died suddenly at his residence, 7 Proad street, Erighton, in the course of Monday night, the 17th uit. It appeared, from the evidence at the coroner's inquest, which was held at the King's Arms Inn, that on Monday he dined at the club on the Steine, with his friend Captain Cuppage, and then appeared to be in his usual health and spirits. On leaving the club, Captain Cuppage assisted him on with his coat, and bade him good evening. Before he went to bed, he took a small quantity of whiskey and water, as he was accustomed to do; and then proceeded to his bed-room. About three o'cleck in the morning he rang his bell. One of the female servants put on her clothes as quickly as possible, and went to his room; but nearly a quarter of an hour had clapsed since he had mug his bell, and on her entering the room, he appeared to be asleep. Knowing him to be "rather ndgety" in his manners, she returned to her room, and took no further notice of the cirdumstance. About eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, another female servant entered his room, as usual, to light his fire, having done which she took in his breakfast, and spoke to him, but he returned no answer. She then went to his bedside, and touched his hand; and, finding it cold, she became alarmed, and she then discovered that he was dead. The jury returned a verdict of natural death. Major General Mahon served in Ireland in the repellion of 1788; he served also twenty years in the West Indies; and he was present at the capture of Surinam, and also of Guadaloupe in 1810, for which he received the vilver war medal with one clasp.

The CARNIVAL DEATH.—The greatest fete of all—the fancy ball at the Princess, who had resided with her for many years as dume de compague, the quondam governess of the princess, who had resided with the greatest relish. The Baroness de Reding, the quondam governess of the princess, who had resided with the greatest relish. The Baroness de Reding, who at eighty-four years many.
Major General Mahon died suddenly at his

duema, and which had been designed to suit her age and figure by one of the first artists in the capital. On the Monday morning, the day of the fetr, the dress was sent home, and the lady, all delight and joyous anticipation, after having despatched her duties in great haste, proceeded to try on the all-conquering suit at leisure. The swing glass, which reflected her figure from top to toe, was drawn towards the light, and the dress was sumitted to the most critical examination on all sides; each flounce, and bend, and spangle, became the object of a set arrate comparison with the design sent by the princess, and from which it would have been the greatest misforture to have deviated. Some small items were found to differ, and, with the dress still on, and looking from time to time in the glass, she proceeded to note down what was missing. "Your work is not yet completed," wrote she to "Your work is not yet completed," wrote she to her mantua-maker, "much is wanting still; the designer will be annoyed if I present myself before him with any fault in the execution of his idea." The pen had dropped from her hand; she laid her The pen had dropped from her hand; she had her head quietly down on the perfumed cushion which decked her tollet, table, and thus—expired! The sparkling bends and fluttering ribbons still adorning her person, and her lips marmaring some incoherent words relating to the subject with occupied her mind at the moment.—Puris correspondent of the Landon Atlas.

State of Trade in France.

[From the London Times, March 17.]

The commerce of Paris has not been in so bad a state for several months as within the last 15 days. The manufacturers complain as well as the shop-beepers. The commission agents and travellers from the departments, who usually visit the emptial at the end of the month of February, have not yet made their appearance; and even the weather has in some measure added to the difficulties of the shop-keepers. The winter months were particularly mild, and warm clothing was not in as good demand as during other years. It was expected that the mild, and warm clothing was not a as good demand as during other years. It was expected that the spring trade would have set in at the commencement of the present month, but the cold and wet weather has materially interfered with the orders usually given during the spring. The manufacturers feel the more uneasy on this subject as the articles intended for the exposition of London being completed, they have but little employment for their operatives. The export is not quite so dull as the home trade, in consequence of orders received from South America, especially from Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, and Valparaiso, where it is said there is a brisk demand for French bronzes, pewellery, and porcelain. Lyons and the other manufacturing towns of France are suffering equally with Paris.

Accounts from the agricultural districts state that the heavy stocks of wheat amongs, the farmers have considerably diminished, and good samples find a ready sale at an advance in price at the markets of Etampes, Charres, Orleans, Bourges, and Tours.

The cattle and horse fairs are well attended, and The cattle and horse fairs are well attended, and the last fair of Angers was excellent. There was a good show of store bullecks, which were all sold at renumerating prices for the breeder. At the fair of Caen from 3,099 to 4,000 horses changed hands, and at Chateanueut (Liure et Loif) fat cattle, sheep, and horses were in excellent demand.

Euring the last week flour has risen if, per sack in Paris. The best flour is quoted at 4ff, the sack of 157 killogrammes. Ordinary quality is to be had easily at from 28f. to 40f. the sack.

Raw silk continues to be scarce and dear in the southern departments. At the last market of Aubernas superior quality was sought for at 70f. the kilogramme.

The wine market at Berry continues to be well supplied by railroad from Orleans, and the department of the Cher. Good strong wine was sold at Orleans, last week, at 22f., the cask included. Brandy varies in the markets of the Armagnac from 122f. to 137f.

The Committee of Representatives appointed to The Committee of Representatives appointed to take into consideration the question of a complete administrative union between the duchies of Coburg and Gotha, have drawn up their report. In this conclusion, the necessity for union or administrative fusion, is negatived; but it is admitted that perfect assimilation is advisable in all matters connected with the action of justice.

An Invitation about to be tendered to the Hon. Daniel Webster to Visit the Lagislature.

Since the contest for United States Senator in the Legislature has been decided, there has been no attempt made in the House of Assembly, to adopt any resolutions of a national character. The various series offered at an early stage of the session by Mr. Anthon, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Varnum, or Mr. Underwood, have not recently been disturbed; although previous to the settlement of the Senator question, almost every day some one or other of those gentlemen made constant efforts to exhause them from the tomb of the Judiciary Committee, where they were consigned. All those resolutions were purposely placed in keeping of that committee, to be smothered, which they have been most effectually. They never will see a resurrection day.

It was so decreed at the outset.

Mr. Anthon has hit upon another scheme by

Mr. Anthon has hit upon another scheme by which he intends to test the sincerity of the Seward woolleys in their professed faith in the national administration. This morning he introduced a joint resolution, tendering to the Hon. Daniel Webster the hospitalities of the State, as follows:—
Whereas the Legislature of the State of New York have been apprised of the intention of Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, to visit the State of New York at an early day; and
Whereas the course pursued by that distinguished statesman has justly endeared him to all who love the Union, as the source of our prosperity in the past, and the groundwork of our loope in the future, and to all who value the Constitution as the corner-stone of that union; therefore.
Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Governor be respectfully requested to tender to the said Hon. Daniel Webster the hospitalities of this State, and to invite him to visit the capital thereof.
Resolved (if the Senate concur), That a joint committee of four from the Senate and Assembly be appointed to act with the Governor in carrying the above resolution into effect.
He assumes that Mr. Webster intends to visit

into effect.

He assumes that Mr. Webster intends to visit this State, but there is no evidence in the possession of the Legislature that he will visit any portion of the State, but pass through the city on his way to Marshfield. He is not in a condition to visit the capital and partake of the hospitalities which Mr. Anthon desires to tender to him. His recent efforts at Harrisburg ovoreame him so much, that he has been compelled to tarry two or three days in Philadelphia and New York, on account of illness, before he could proceed on his journey castward; and as there is no probability that Mr. Webster will undertake to visit the capital of the State, previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, it is possible that the resolutions quoted above, are intended only as complimentary to the Secretary of State—the main pillar in Mr. Filhnere's administration.

Mr. Anthon, is in reality, the only fearless friend of the national administration in the Legislature. He has manifested a manly courage during the whole session; and whilst Varnum and his squad in the House, and Babcock, and Owen, and Eeckman in the Senate, have been compelled to succomb to Sewardism, Mr. Anthon has firmly maintained the position which ke assumed at the commencement of the session. We say, Mr. Beekman has receded from his position, although many doubt his sincerity in opposing the Seward candidate for Senator, on account of his supposed principles. Mr. Beekman together with Mr. Babcock and Owen, sent a specials ecret agent, (a member of the House) to ascertain from Governor Fish his views on the into effect.

He assumes that Mr. Webster intends to visit

Beekman together with Mr. Babcock and Owen, sent a special scoret agent, (a member of the House) to ascertain from Governor Fish his views on the compromise matters. Mr. Fish would not condescend to reply to their interrogations, and turned his back upon the messenger departed by those three honorable Senators. He would not return any answer, saying as much to those inquisitive gentlemen, as "vote for whom you choose for Senators, you'll obtain no pledges from me." From Mr. Beckman's intimate acquaintance with the ex-Governor, he ought to have been aware that he never would enter the threshold of the United States Senate chamber, cramped with a pledge of any character. His uniform course since he had entered the arena of polities, was guarantee sufficient that he was a His uniform course since he had entered the arena of politics, was guarantee sufficient that he was a sound whig; and that is all that Mr. Beekman or any other man of ordinary political sagacity should have ventured to enquire into. Mr. Beekman's opposition to Mr. Fish was based on the fact that Mr. Fish treated his interogatories with perfect contempt. Mr. B. a Senator from a locofoco district (of which he has often boasted,) and a high-minded gentleman, could not brook Governor Fish's insolence—hence his continued opposition. And this is all Mr. Beekman has done as a national administration man; he has, since that period, voted and acted with, and spoken for the woolly heads in a dozen instances, and will continue to do so to the end of his present senatorial career.

Ent to the Webster invitation. On Monday, Mr. Anthon's resolutions will probably be taken up and adopted, as they are so smoothly couched that no particular offence is given to the Seward majority in either branch of the Legislature. And from the certainty that Mr. Webster will be unable to recruit his system at Marshfield sufficiently to make a speech here at the Capitol, before the day of adjournment (the 19th.) the preamble, resolution and all, may be adopted, as the easiest manner of disposing of the subject.

Our Canadian Correspondence. TORONTO, C. W., April 2, 1951.

The Speeches and Lectures of George Thompson and Negro Douglas—Onslaught on the United States.

We are in the midst of a most violent anti-slavery crusade, in which George Thompson, Frederic Douglas, and May (of Syracuse) play the most spicuous parts. The back ground is filled by the reverend incendiaries, of whom I have already had occasion to speak pretty freely.

Last night, George Thompson lectured for a couple of hours to a crowded audience in the St. Lawrence Hall, the largest edifice in the city; tonight, Douglas and May are to address the colored people of the city-and a most odoriferous meeting they will have: to-morrow, Douglas is to lecture on the Fugitive law, and on the most effectual

method of baffling its provisions.

Instead of attempting to condense into a brief epistle a complete outline of Thompson's lecture, I will furnish you with one or two extracts from it, which will give a tolerable idea of the extremes to which the Leglish M. P. committed himself. No report of it has yet appeared, and I therefore copy

which the English M. P. committed himself. No report of it has yet appeared, and I therefore copy from my own notes.

First, with regard to the press of the Union, Thompson said—
The penny papers are almost without an exception productory. They are impleadly and obscenely pro-slavery; and yet they teem by thousands, and they fleed the steambouts and railway cars of that country. They are, without exception in the most depraved and depraving portion of the world's literature at this measured. What has made them so? The spirit of slavery. Take the organs of trade and commerce. They are all pro-slavery, firm the Country and Enguirer. In New York to the Boston Past. Why are they pro-slavery and, therefore, as better commercial press. Cotton—Cotton—Cotton. The West Indian earnot get his ideas out of a signar hogshead; the loftiest intellect in America is compressed into a bale of cotton. Editors who please to live must live to please, and they write their artises as talless make their coats—to order. The positical papers of these farms it hald. It would not do to damage Mr. Seward's prospects by pro-slavery; consequently, a humbred Seward papers in New York talk middly as for the soke of their political papers of the United States, as a general rule, are attle worthipping the death, and not God. The political papers of the United States as a general rule, are attein they are liars: as teachers of morning, they are talk worthipping the death, and not God. The political papers of the United States as a general rule, are attein the same. The Journal and Affreche the great capan of the West pay, McChodist, is rotten to the very core. Its article in defence of the Fugitive Slave law was the most blasphenomes production ever written. The New York Gleerer, the accredited organ of another great body is pro-slavery. All the reviews and missellaneous practicals either stouly defend slavery, or meanily applagate for it, or are profoundly silent with regard to M.

Again:Take graver works. There has never been ork in moral philosophy published in the United Stat nor the anti-slavery cause was advocated. Even D oyland's was but a tame affair when he came to tree of slavery and at the end of his contreversy with the lavery advected in the South, I could scarcely tell what is was, so slight was the difference between tweedledum and tweedledum. As a general rule, good Engitch literature put into the soder expungationism. Harpers, of New Jork, eften get up tweethirds of a work, when they find conceining favoring absolutionism, and forthwith the type re-distributed. American history and American points all common are equally rotten.

comething favoring absolitionism, and forthwith the types are distributed. American history and American political commy are qualify rotten.

Thempsen was outrageous against the religion of America. Hear him:

Who is the tied of America? Not the God who made all men. I can understand the religion of the Hottentots, of the Kaffira, and of barbarians penersily, but I cannot understand the religion of America, or reconcile it with the teachings of Chetchinity. Wherever you travel in America you are still in the realms of slavery. The country is magnificent and gorious—the mountains are stupend; us and stabiline—the rivers roll their floods along in maje ty and benuty—the valleys are tech away in verdure and leveliness; there are towering steeples, and multimoliness priests, and pious crowds hastening to we hip; there are rives and ceremonies, fasts and festivals; but all these hide not from the sight the feul demon of slavery. His spirit is everywhere. He is the demon universal. His will is despotic. The glorious external creation seems to be but the residuals to the temple, and all the rites and ceremonies of the pous people seem to be subordinate to the profound and coul-prestrating hemage paid to this ipeatiate fend, who has scated himself in America above Ged, and daily demands the living death of three millions of the human race. Amidst all the taples of America is the one great temple, to which all does are auberdinate. Fatering its decay portals, we penetrate up its urmous chamber, where sit the good of America—the bicody ged of the great American Union—with his

heet on the mangled form of American liberty, we rounded by crushed hearts, and darkened souls and deflowered maidean, and limital tyranta-issuing his minimal tes for the enslavement of a whole continent, waying a sceptre of scorpions over his quivering victims, and a sceptre of scorpions over his quivering victims, and a sceptre of iron over his roluntary, self-degraded vassels; and with demoniscal exultation caclesiming. See how these Christians love one another:

These are fair samples of the whole lecture. They are "gens of aboliticaism," worthy of the most careful setting. Notwithstanding its extravagance, and its blasphemous abuse of everything pertaining to America, the lecture elicited rapturous applause from the audience.

Last night's meeting is to be sutdone by those of to-night and to-morrow. By Sunday, the mania will probably be at its height, and then we shall have meek slivines, and uamous store keepers, and pious old maids, thanking God that they are not as their neighbours are. What a lecture might be delivered on the manifold hypocrisies and clumsy self-delusion of bless very righteous folk!

Anglo-Azencan.

Supposed Murder Near Bath, N. Y.—On Monday, the 17th March, the body of Albert Van-Etten, aged twenty-cight, of Van Ettenville, Chemung county, (where he was formerly extensively engaged in mercantile and lumbering business), was found in a ravine, half a mile from Cameron Corners, Steuben county, and about severn miles from Bath. The body, when discovered, was very much decayed, and from appearances seems to have been hung to a small oak sapling, on the side hill, where the body was found. On inquiry, his relatives last week learned that the decaysed, last fall, had lately been to Canada, and was returning home with a large amount of money in his possession. He had called to see a man maned Howard, then residing about two miles from Cameron Corners, for the purpose of collecting some money due to him, and was taken sick and remained there about a week. On Thursday, October 3, he arrived at the widow Downe's tavern; but his baggage not being sent down in time, he was prevented from getting on the cars; his baggage subsequently came. He remained at the tavern over night. On Friday, October 4, about eleven o'clock, he left the tavern on foot and alone, for a short walk, and proceeded in the direction towards fath. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until his body was found as mentioned. The last that we heard of him, he was seen to turn from the road toward a piece of woods. He had mentioned his intention to take the next train for Elmira, and left his valise, coat, &c., at the tavern. His non-appearance induced a man ber of persons to search a little for him on the following Tuesday, but as his mode of life for two or three years past had not been unexceptionable, it was supposed likely he had suddenly made up his mind to depart without notice, and the search was abandoned. His friends heard of his disappearance seon after, and some of them endeavored to make inquiries for him some three months ago. It is known that about September last, he received some two thousand dollars for the purchase of lumber. Severa some two thousand dollars for the purchase of lumber. Several witnesses who saw him while sick, and afterward, attest that he had then in his possession a large amount of money. One counted eleven hundred, another nearly fitteen hundred dollars. It

was in a money belt that he wore around his waist. This money was seen in his possession within forty-eight hours of his disappearance. When found, only two dollars and fifty-two cents was found on his person—no notes, papers, or memorandums, in eight hours of his disappearance. When found, only two dollars and fifty-two cents was found on his person—no notes, papers, or memorandums, in his pocket book or about his person, except a slip containing said Howard's name. When found, his body seemed to have been hung by the neek, and a part of his neckerchief remained tied to the limb, bearing marks of having been partially cut off with a knife, and then broken by the weight of the body. The distance from the limb to the ground was only six and a half teet. His height was six feet. His feet, had he hung himself by the handkerchief as found, would have rested on the ground. The body was in a peculiar position when found. A laboring man who discovered the body, gave the alarm, and a coroner's 'ury was summoned, which, owing to the decayed condition of the body, gave it but a slight examination, and to save trouble, as they say, returned a verdict of suicide while insane. The deceased was not intemperate. Circumstances discovered since, lead his relations to the belief that he was murdered. A further investigation should be had. We have our information direct from one of the family. The remains were disinterred and taken to Van Etteuville, where the funeral took place on Sunday last.—Dunder (N. Y.) Record, March 29.

Jealousy and Product (N. Y.) Record, March 29.

Jealousy and Product (N. Y.) Record, March 29.

Ala.—Mr. James Donaldson, a young gentieman of this city, of high respectability, was shot by Mr. A. Andrew, a jeweler, doing business on Dauphin street, on Thursday evening last, and wounded so severely that his life is despaired of. It is said that Donaldson, at the time of the attack, was walking arm in arm with the wife of Andrews, when he was met by the husband, who drew a revolver and deliberately shot Donaldson down. Andrews immediately gave himself up, and was lodged in jail to await the result of the wound he had inflicted. According to the latest intelligence we have, Donaldson is still living, though all his physicians agree in the opinion that he can survive but a short time. The brother of James Donaldson, the wounded man, yesterday made an affidavit that Margaret Andrews, the wife of the prisoner. A. Andrews, had previous knowledge of the intention of her husband to make an assault upon his brother, and that she was an accessory before the fact, of an assault with intent to kill and murder James Populdson. Upon this affidavit, Jubitée Cleveland issued a warrant for her arrest. She was found by the officer in jail with her husband, and she was immediately apprehended. Her counsel came to the magistrate and waived a preliminary examination for the present, whereupon she was regularly committed. It is the intention of Mr. Andrews to demand a preliminary hearing for bail early the coming week. His wife will likewise claim this right under the law. Mr. Andrews waid that he did not intend to say that the answers to the letters which his wife received were Andrews and that he did not intend to say that the answers to the letters which his wife received were addressed to Mr. Domaldson, but to a fictitious name, which was in compliance with a request made by the author of the letters that she must address him by this assumed name. Andrews denies any acquaintance with Donaldson, and says that he did not know him as the author of the anthat he did not know him as the author of the aunonymous communications, only so far as he was
carrying out the designs and propositions which the
amonymous letters contained, and that to his
knowledge he nover saw Mr. Donaldson until the
evening he made the attack upon him, while he
was in company with his wife. Mrs. Andrews also
says, that she did not know who was the author of
the communications she had received—that she
knew Mr. Donaldson by his real name and none
other, and while walking with him on Thursday
evening, she never at once suspected him as the
author of those letters, and did not know that she
was going with him to a house of prostitution, or
that she was was carrying out the propositions of
the annonymous letter-writer.—Medic (Aka.) Register, March 29.

Threatened closing of the Welland Canal. Against American Vessels.—The Canadian government is dealing in dangerous jokes just now. It is amusing itself with giving currency to silly threat of excluding American vessels from the use of the Welland Canal. What object is sought to be accomplished by so ridiculous a ruse it is difficult to understand. We do not believe the threat to be stall serious. What can we gain by such a policy? Would it injure the Americans half as much as it would ourselves! We might indeed destroy the trade of Oswego, and injure the business of the Cydenshurg and foston Kailrond; but beyond this we should fail to cripple the American trade to any extent worth mentioning. That, by such a policy, we could extort a reciprocity of trade from an unwilling Congress it would be a delusion to suppose. And retaination is a game that two can play at! The American bonding system, by a clerical error, has lost much of its value to Canadians. There is some prospect of its being improved; but fretaliation be the order of the day, what security have we that even the remaining benefits of that system may not be taken away! And would not be closing of the Welland Canal against American vessels be likely to lead to the construction of the long since projected rival canal around the Falls, on the American side! Then what would be the certain effect on Canadian canals! We should throw away the chances of scuring a share of the Western trade; and thus pre-cet our canals from becoming profitable. The debt contrasted for THREATENED CLOSING OF THE WELLAND CANAL throw away the chances of securing a share of the Western trade; and thus pre-cent our canals from becoming profitable. The debt contrasted for their construction would thus continue a burden on the shoulders of the people, while the works thomselves would bring no countervailing advantages. We repeat that we cannot divine why the government should make itself ridiculous by measing a policy so impotent for good and so replete with certain evil.—Tereno, Ca., Examiner, April 2.

REQUESTS OF THE LATE CHARLOTTE B. ARDEN. Bequests of the Late Charlotte B. Arden.
The late Charlotte B. Arden, of Morristown, N. J.,
who was the daughter of Rev. Benjamin Woodruff,
of Westheld, N. J., and well known for her acts of
henevelence during her life, bequeathed the following sums in her last will—Theological Seminary,
Auburn, \$2,000; American Board of Missions,
\$2,000; American Home Missions, \$1,000; Amerion Tract Society, \$1,000; American and Foreign
Christian Union, \$1,000; New York Colonization
Society, \$1,000; American Bible Society, \$1,000;
Total, \$9,000. The residue of her extate, if any, to
the American Board of Foreign Missions.—Newark
(A. J.) Mercury, April 7.

The Stranship Groudia and Free Negroes.—
Licenterant Porter, of the U. S. mail steamship Georgia, recently applied to the Recorder of New Orients, claiming an exemption for the colored crew on board that versel from the operation of the iaw reducing colored seamen liable to imprisonment. The reason for the exemption claimed was, that the ship is a national one, liable to be sent to any pince the Secretary of the Navy may think proper. The Recorder, in reply, says he must enjoyed the law in this case as in others.

The start Department, March 31, 1851.

Since the publication of the series of the singular to the creditors of Toxas, who hald orderace of the for which duties on most expecially pledged by the late republic, the letters of inquiry which have been andressed to the Department on the subject have been so numerous, and the object of that notice and the provisions of the law of Congress granting ten millions of stock to Texas, being so generally misunderstood by the creditors, that the Department deems it advisable to issue the present circular for the more particular information of the claimants.

The general impression of the writers of the letters thus received, appears to be that this Department will pay from the sesserved five millions the amount due to those creditors who hold that pertion of the debt for which the duties on imports were pledged, after they have signed and filed their releases of the Exited States; instead of which, so soon as all such creditors have exested the releases aforesaid, the reserved five millions are than to be issuedly. Texas, when self further action by this Department respecting it will come, and the creditors are to look to Texas for the settlement of their respective claims, as will be seen by the following conditions on which the stock is to be issued, which will be found in the first section of the act of September 9, 1850, assually known as the boundary.

"Fourth. The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claim tetri-

which will be found in the first section of the act of Septender 3, 1858, usually known as the boundary law:

"Fourth The United States, in consideration of said establishment of boundaries, cession of claims beterritory, and reliquip himment of tains, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten milions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent interest, and redeemable at the end of fourteen yers—the intensat payable half yearly at the treasury of the United States.

"Firth, Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the General. Assembly of Texas, accepting these propositions, he shall same the stock to be issued in layor of the State of Roxas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement. Provided, also, That no more than five millions of and stock shall be issued until the creditors of the State holding bonds, and other certificates of stock of Texas, for which duties on taports were specially pleaged, shall first file at the treasury of the United States releases of all claims against the United States for, or on account of, ead bonds or certificates, in such form as shall be pre-cribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the Fresidant of the United States for, or on account of, ead bonds or certificates, in such form as that he pre-cribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the Fresidant of the United States."

In order to obtain full information on the subject, the department has called upon the authorities of Texas to furnish it with authenticated copies of all the laws respecting the debt; specimens of all the form of certificates of stock, bonds, treasury notes or otherwise, and a certified list of the creditors, with their names, residences, &c., so far as they can be ascertained. These documents will enable the department to ascertain what portion of the debt comes under the class for which the five millions of stock is to be reserved; and by comparing the names and amount for which re

to the State.
Until the information thus required of Texas has

to the State.

Until the information thus required of Texas has been received, the department will be unable to determine as to the amount of the debt which will be applicable to the reserved stock; and, in the meantime, it will rest with the creditors themselves to decide whether the evidences of the debt which they may respectively hold, in whatever form these evidences may exist, come within the description alluded to, and to file their claims and releases never ordingly, as the department at present is not prepared to give any opinion on that point.

In case claims are filed for a larger amount, or factifierent kinds of debt, which the holders may think are applicable to the reserved five millions, but which may not be included in the list to be furnished be Texas as coming within that particular class of the debt, such increased amount or such other species of debt, thus filed, will be submitted to the authorities of Texas for further information, and for their views respecting it. The present object of the department is to obtain from Texas and her creditors, respectively, statements on the subject of this description of claims, which statements shall or may, by further explanations, be made to harmonize, so as to enable it to act advisedly in issuing to the fermer the reserved five millions.

For further information as to the views of the de-

as to enable it to act advisedly in issuing to the rec-mer the reserved five millions.

For further information as to the views of the de-partment in connection with this subject, the credi-tors are referred to the annexed correspondence be-tween it and the Comptroller of Texas.

Wat. L. Honge.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The Carrier of a Swindler.—Something more than six years ago, a certain personage, better known as Col. Digby, though his real name is said to be Nathaniel Seymour Benton, and who had a dozen altases at least, calling himself at one time Wistar, at another Mason, at another Stilwoll, &c., &c., surprised our citizens not a little by his successful swindling operations, practised upon unsuspecting storekeepers. The Colonel being a rather fine looking personage, with something of a clerical air, succeeded in obtaining goods to a very considerable amount. His most usual plan of operation was this: he would walk into a store with a confident air, and after inspecting some of the articles exhibited, make a purchase, all except the paying for them, and taking a portion with him, would tell the storekeeper to send the rest to such a number of Arch street, walnut street, or some other in the heart of the city. Occasionally the Colonel would desire that the store by be sent with him, and after going several squares from the store, would remember that he had left his fine white handkerchief on the counter, and send the boy back after it. This, of course, was but a ruse. The Colonel was finally brought up with a short turn, and being taken into the Sessions, was convicted before Judge Campbell, and sentenced to six years impri-THE CAREER OF A SWINDLER .- Something more would remember that he had left his fine white handkerchief on the counter, and send the boy back after it. This, of course, was but a ruse. The Colonel was finally brought up with a short turn, and being taken into the Sessions, was convicted before Judge Campbell, and sentenced to six years imprisonment in the Enstern Penitentiary. He was sentenced on the 11th of March, 1845, and consequently was liberated on the 11th of March last, having served out his full term of imprisonment. Since his liberation he has been going on in his old track, and has obtained rumerous articles, besides swindling several of our hotelkeepers. At Congress Hall, he went by the name of Amos Butler; at the White Swan, by that of Maitland; at the Merchants', as Miles Churchill, of Germantown; at the American, as Wharton Brown, of Darby; at the Mailron, as Robert Crawford. At none of these establishments did he pay a cent of board, and it is strongly suspected that he took with him whatever portable he could lay his hands on. On Tuerday night he was arrested at the Swan, by the Mayor's special police, and placed in the lock up for a hearing. A partial hearing was had, when a watchmaker and jeweller, at No. 29 North Fourth street, testified that the prisoner came to his place on Tuesday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and asked to be shown some chains—some steel ones were first shown, but he said that he wanted a gold one. He family selected one from a lor presented, and agreed to give ton dollars for it. His name he said was Taliman, and lived in Arch street, and that he would call the next day and pay for the chain. The chain was taken, but he did not call. An attendant in the jewelry store No. 196 Chesnut street, testified that about two weeks ago, the prisoner called at the store and purchased two gold rings, at three dollars about him, and would call the next day and pay for them. He said that he had but three dollars about him, and would call the next day and pay for them. He said that he had but three dollars about him, and woul

there.—Philoda. News, April 3.

Horrishe Rahlroad Accident at Pough-Religher, N. Y.—On Thursday afternoon the three o'clock train from this place ran over and instantly killed Christopher Jaycox, near the Barnegat station in this town. It appears from the evidence adduced before the Coroner's jury, that the unfortunate man was seen walking upon the track by the station agent, just as the train came in hearing, that the agent cautioned him to look out for the cars, as they were coming, and he replied that he would take care of himself. After this he was not seen alive. The train merged from a curve about two bundred feet from the piace where he was killed, and before he was seen by the engineer—who was running his engine under a reverse motion, that tender being ahead of the locomotive—the cars knocked him down and passed over him, and no person on the train was aware of the accident. The unfortunate man was literally torn to pieces—his head was cut of, and refled down into the watenear where he was struck; the mangled body wa carried along some three hundred yards, and the rails and these were spattered with blood, pieces a fach, sinews, &c., for the whole distance. Mr. J. was about sixty years of age, a man of wealth, and leaves a family and large circle of friends to moura his sudden and truly no lauchedly death.—Pough-keysie, (N. Y.) Eagle, April 5.